The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1819. New Series, No. 104

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $ 4 per Annum.

26 Bales Tennessee COTTON,

Just received and for sale, by
JAMES RIDDLE & CO.
Market street, between Third and Fourth streets.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1819. 4t2aw.

Charles Postley's Patent COOKING STOVE

OR PORTABLE KITCHENS.

MANUFACTURED and sold by HENRY MILLER & Co in 2d street, two doors from the corner of Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

This Stove with fixtures complete, comprises every necessary article of apparatus for an extensive cooking establishment.

The different sizes are calculated to do the cooking for small or large families, public houses and Steam-boats, and are so extremely simple in their construction as to be managed with ease by a child, twelve or fourteen years of age.

With this Stove may be cooked, by baking, roasting, boiling and by steam, a sufficiency of meats, fish, fowls and vegetables, to make a dinner for from 5 to 100 persons, while at the same time may be baked from 1 to 8 loaves of bread.

A wooden vessel containing from twenty to fifty gallons of water, can also be kept boiling, for the purposes of washing, &c. All these are done simultaneously and with one small fire.

The circumstance of these Stoves having got into very general use at the eastward, within 2 or 3 years past, particularly in the cities of New-York and Baltimore, with the rapid sale and general approbation they have met with since their first introduction last winter, west of the mountains, are sufficient testimonials of their utility and advantage.

The subscriber having purchased of the patentee the right for making and vending said Stoves in the Western country, is ready to execute with punctuality and despatch, all orders at his Manufactory, as above, where also may be had, Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves, suitable for Parlours, Offices, Stores & Bed-rooms, to which boilers may be attached if wanted.

The proprietor to accommodate persons residing in different parts of the country, has opened a store in Main street, Cincinnati, and also appointed agents, as follows—OHIO, N. C. Findly, Zanesville; James Effinger, Lancaster; John Troy, Chilicothe. KENTUCKY, Samuel Janney, Sen. & Co. Maysville; J. & P. Dudley, Frankfort; J. B Bowles, Louisville; Luther Stephens & Co. Lexington. TENNESSEE, Joseph Litton, Nashville. INDIANA, James Cochran, Madison. LOUISIANA, James C. Wilkins, Natchez. MISSOURI TERRITORY, Messrs. Neal and Liggett, St. Louis.

H. MILLER & Co.

May 7, 1819.

Bank of Pittsburgh

May 3, 1819.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT for the last six months—the same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON.

COTTON.

71 bales Cotton for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, May 7.

For Sale, A Negro Girl,

12 YEARS of age, who has to serve until 28, for terms enquire at this Office.

May 4.

COFFEE.

Prime Green COFFEE,

IN BAGS,

FOR SALE, BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, April 30.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to Mr. FERDNANT ANTON UNGER, Taylor by profession, that I returned from Germany in January last, and have brought my brother, and one of my brother's sons with me, and that he can find me by enquiring at the Post Office in Hager'stown, Maryland.

FREDERICK ERNST UNGER.

March 30, 1819. 6tcTL.

Battalion Orders.

THE enrolled citizens belonging to the 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in Battalions, as follows—viz.

The first battalion will meet at the house of James Patterson, in Elizabeth township, on Thursday the 13th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly equipped for training according to law.

The second battalion will meet at the house of William M'Crea, in Pitt township, near Graham's Meeting-house, on Friday the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. properly equipped for training, according to law.

By order JOSEPH ELROD, Adjdt.
61st Regt. P. M.

April 30.

50 Barrels New-Orleans SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

CROMWELL, DOBBIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, April 9.

William Crawford,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the above business in Fourth, between Market and Wood streets, adjoining the house of Mrs. Wilkins, and that as he is determined to make his work in the best and most fashionable manner, he flatters himself he will obtain a share of public patronage.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, April 30.——6m

The Subscriber

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public as a

Surveyor;

and he hopes by his industry and attention to business to merit a portion of public patronage.

MAGNUS M MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, March 5.

Allegheny Bridge.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 19, 1819.

THE Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, are hereby required to pay the 4th instalment of 5 dollars on each share, on or before the 25th of April next, and the fifth instalment of 5 dollars on each share, on or before the 25th of May next.

By order of the President and Managers,
ALEX. JOHNSTON, Treas'r.

March 23.

FLOUR

FOR

WAGGONERS,

WARRANTED to suit the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, for sale at the

PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL.

April 9.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong } TEAS *of first quality*
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Aispice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES *of a superior quality*
4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

A Most Valuable Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22

Courts of Appeal.

THE Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, will meet at the house of James B. Oliver, on Monday the 24th of May next. Members, Capt. Carson, Lieut. John Thompson, and Lieut. David Beeler.—The Court of Appeal for the 2d Regt. will meet at the House of Mrs. M'Culloug , in Wood street, on the same day.—Members, Capt. H. Doane, Capt. T. Kelley, Lieut. John Hood.

By order of the Col.

S. THOMPSON,
Adjut. 87th Regt. P. M.

April 23.

To Let,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE in Liberty Street, near the mouth of Diamond Alley,

Apply to JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1819.

Book Binding.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in all its variety, in Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, opposite to Mrs. M'Cullough's Tavern, where he is determined to execute every thing in his line, in a manner equal if not superior to any in the Western country. As the the subscriber calculates to make Pittsburgh his future place of residence he is determined to carry on his business in a way that will be advantageous to him and his customers. Country Book-sellers and others, will find it to their advantage, by sending the Books they want bound to the subscriber.

He hopes from his attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

ROBERT YOUNG.

April 13. tf

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

Mechanics Wanted.

CONSTANT employ and liberal wages will be given to 15 or 20 first rate Boiler makers, at the Cincinnati Foundry and Engine Factory.

WILLIAM GREEN, & Co.

Cincinnati, April 2, 1819. 203cLL

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Pittsburgh & New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, are required to pay the Treasurer of the Company, the first installment of TWO and a HALF Dollars on each share subscribed for, respectively, on or before the first day of June next.

J. GILCHRIST, Treas'r.

April 13. ——3

Workmen Wanted.

TWO REFINERS, TWO HAMMERMEN and FOUR PUDLERS, wanted at the *Union Rolling Works*, Pittsburgh. Also, FOUR APPRENTICES, 16 or 17 years of age. Apply to the subscriber at the Works.

JOSHUA MALIN.

April 22, 1819. tf

PATENT PLOUGHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. The mole will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance, who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

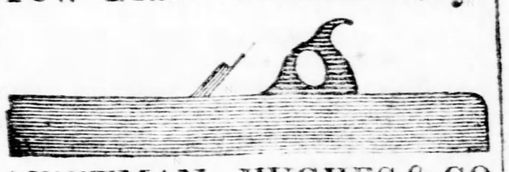
Coach & Wheelwright business,

In all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs, Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

Pew Plane Manufactory.



SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

Plaister of Paris.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A FEW TONS SUPERIOR

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

SAMUEL EDGAR, & CO.

on the bank, 5 doors west of Wood street.

April 6.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of *James M'Kean* deceased late of East Huntington township, Westmoreland county (Pa.) There will be sold on the premises on the first day of May next, the farm on which said deceased resided, situate in the township and county aforesaid; containing 353¾ acres a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, There are on the premises two flourishing apple orchards, a commodious log dwelling house double barn, sundry out-houses and a tan-yard with the necessary buildings.—The above property lies about six miles west of Mount Pleasant on the road leading to Pittsburgh and Washington, the house has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and is perhaps as good a stand for public business as any other on said road.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE M'KEAN } *Exec'rs.*
J. D. MATHIOT. }

Feb. 1st. 1819.

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes, Plaids, Sheeting, Ticking,
Canton Crape, Lace Shawls, Viels, Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Sugars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills, Window glass,
Curry combs, Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

Banduy's BRANDYWINE POWDER.

110 KEGS

Just received, and For Sale by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed the third Monday of May next, to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in the the borough of Washington, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH S. NEWELL.

Washington Jail, April 3, 1819.

Cash for ASHES.

WE will give the highest price, in cash, for good, clean

Wood Ashes.

We will will also purchase on fair terms,

Pot Ash & Black Salts.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819. tf

SALT.

The subscriber has, and will keep a constant supply of

Conemaugh Salt

For Sale, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

ANDREW BOGGS,

April 9.

DUPONT'S GUN-POWDER

THE subscribers having receiv'd a general assortment of Powder, manufactured by Messrs. E. J. Dupont, de Nemours & Co. so well known for its superior quality, viz.

OPg, Fg, FFg, FFFg,

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

150 Kegs Nitre-Hall Powder.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. BOGGS & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1819.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE

Pittsburgh, January 1 1819.——tf

NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account.

All persons having any demands against *Glaser & Co.* will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Augustus Henry Glaser, AND Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connextion in the

Commission Business,

under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER, HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron, Nails, Scythes, Cutting Knives, Window Glass, all sizes, Porter Bottles, Hollow Ware
Conemaugh Salt, Teas, A few barrels Mackarel, Blankets, Canton Crapes, &c.

LAKE SALT.

770 Barrels will be sold low for

CASH BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1819.

NEW MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of

New Music and Musical *INSTRUMENTS.*

Which with his stock on hand, comprises the most complete assortment ever offered in this place—consisting of

VIOLINS	from	$ 3 to 30
Flutes		3 to 15
Clarionets		10 to 16
Flageolets		1 to 9
Fifes		50 cents to 2
Violin Bows		1 to 9
Violencellos		40

Also a variety of New Music, Fashionable Airs, Songs, &c.

And STRINGS of every description.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

Pittsburgh Soap Factory.

THE subscriberss have a SOAP FACTORY in complete operation, and will constantly have a large supply of this article, warranted equal to any manufactured in the country, which they will dispose of at reduced prices.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

April 9.

WE wish to let that eligible stand for business at the corner of Market and Front streets, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Peebles, Tweedy & Co.

Wm. Hill and Brothers,

WILL PURCHASE AT FAIR PRICES,

FLOUR, WHISKEY, PORK,

Vinegar,
Peas & Beans,
Tallow,
Hogs-lard

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1819.——2awtf

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1819.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

DEBATE ON THE SEMINOLE WAR.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania, observed, that, in entering into the investigation of this subject, he should not enquire whether motives of feeling and compassion should induce us to palliate and excuse the conduct of General Jackson and the President, but whether it were right or wrong. If innocent blood had been shed, or the laws and constitution of the country grossly violated, neither the exalted character or eminent services of the persons implicated ought to exempt them from the censure of this house. But, on a careful examination of all the evidence and documents submitted to us, he was fully of the opinion expressed by his friend from Kentucky, the chairman of the military committee, (Mr. Johnson) that Gen. Jackson, in the wilds of Florida, better understood the laws of nations, and the constitution of his country, than gentlemen in this house, who had been so long discussing the propriety of his conduct.

To come to a correct conclusion on the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, it would be well to enquire who they were, and their busines and employment in Florida. Arbuthnot was the agent of Nicholls & Woodbine, to excite dissentions among the Indians, to make them dissatisfied with the treaty of Fort Jackson, induce them by force to reclaim the lands ceded to us by that treaty, and the British and Spanish governments to become parties. By a special power of attorney he became the general agent of all the Indians hostile to us, and was the instigator of all their inroads upon our Southern border. He pretended to be there for trade, but this was a mere pretence. Examine his letter to Governor Cameron: 'I beg leave to represent to 'your excellency the necessity of a-'gain returning to the Indian nation, 'with deputies from the chiefs, *and as my 'trouble and expense can only be defray-'ed by permission to take goods to dis-'pose among them*, I pray your excel-'lency to grant such a letter or licence 'as to prevent my being captured in case 'of meeting any Spanish cruisers on the coast of Florida.' He was not the advocate for peaceful measures; his letter to General Mitchell justifies the murders of the frontier inhab tants. Speaking of the Indians, he says, 'If, in the height 'of their rage, they committed any ex-'cesses, you will overlook them, as the 'just exertions of the magnanimous spirit 'against an invading foe.' To further ascertain his true character, and that of his agency and trade, I beg the committee to examine his letter to Mr. Bagot. The bill of goods that this humane trader and innocent and injured man ordered to be sent to him, was '2000 Knife 'Blades, from 6 to 9 inches in length, '*of a good quality*—100 Tomahawks.' This was Arbuthnot; and these facts appear from letters in his own hand writing.

Ambrister was a pretended patriot; the agent of McGregor and Woodbine. He came to Florida to command the runaway negroes of Georgia, slaves who had absconded from their masters, and were organised by him to return to our country, and visit it with all the horrors of a savage negro war. He came to Florida on their business, and to see them righted. According to the testimony of John J. Arbuthnot, "the 3d of march the pri-'soner Ambrister came with a body of 'negroes, partly armed, to his father's 'store on Suwaney river, and told the 'witness that he had come to do justice 'to the country, by taking the goods, & 'distributing them among the negroes 'and Indians, which the witness saw 'the prisoner do; and that the prisoner 'said to him, *that he came to the coun-'try on Woodbine's business, to see the 'negroes righted.* The witness has fur-'ther known the prisoner to give orders 'to the negroes; and that, at his sug-'gestion a party was sent from Suwaney 'to meet the Americans to give them bat-'tle.' Peter B. Cook testified, that 'some time in March, the prisoner Am-'brister took Arbuthnot's schooner, and, 'with an armed party of negroes, 24 in 'number, set out to take Arbuthnot's 'goods, &c. The prisoner was sent by 'Woodbine to Tamper, to see about those 'negroes he had left there.' Ambrister, 'in a letter to Nichols, says, There are 'about 300 blacks at this place, a few of 'our Bluff people, (alluding to the ne-'gro fort on Prospect Bluff;) they beg 'me to say they depend on your promi-'ses, and expect you all on the way out. '*They have stuck to the cause*, and will depend on the faith of you,' &c. The prisoner Ambrister, according to the testimony of Jacob Hannon, 'took posses-'sion of the schooner Chance, with an 'armed party of negroes, and stated his 'intention of taking St. Marks. While 'the prisoner was on board, he had com-'plete command of the negroes, who con-'sidered him as their captain."

He boasts that 300 negroes have stuck to the cause—the cause of Indians attacking the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers; negroes fighting against their masters; and and all joining in horrid butchery and murder; Ambrister leading them in the field, Arbuthnot their agent, adviser, commissary, quarter master, store keeper—secure in a Spanish post, concerting all their plans, and directing all their operations.

Gentlemen may differ in the manner in which we consider Indians, whether as a nation, or as occupants of the soil, with a qualified right of ownership; but, as to negroes, there can be but one opinion. In Georgia they are slaves, property not merely personal but political, property of the highest description, which we are bound by the constitution to protect, and to restore to their owners. These negroes could acquire no new right by absconding into Florida, and, however numerous their assemblage may be, we cannot acknowledge them as thus acquiring any national character. As between them & us they were still slaves; & their owners, the Gergia militia, who were with General Jackson, had a right to consider and treat them not as a nation entitled to the protection of the rules of civilized warfare. They were, in fact, suppressing an insurrection of slaves, aided by an Indian force, all assembled and armed for purposes hostile to the country. One white man is found at their head, fighting and leading them on; another exciting, and supplying them with the means of destruction. These men cannot complain if they are put on a footing with those they associate with. They cannot expect to raise this compound mass to their own level but must be satisfied to sink to theirs. Arbuthnot's own opinion of himself is entitled to some weight. In his letter of the 5d of March, 1817, he says, "The Lower Creeks seem to wish to live peaceably, & quietly, and in good friendship with the others, but there are some designing and ill-minded persons, self-interested, who are endeavouring to create quarrels between the Upper & Lower Creek, contrary to their interest, their happiness and welfare. *Such people belong to no nation, and ought not to be countenanced by any government.*" He did excite this war, and thus, by his own account belongs to no nation. What then is he, but an outlaw and a pirate, placed beyond the protection of civilized society? Thus, we find Jackson, and Arbuthnot agree as to him, and, as to Ambrister, I will willingly leave it to be decided whether he was less an outlaw than the runaway brigands whom he commanded.

The greater part of the hostile Indians were the Creeks, who had been outlawed by their own people. To call a gregarious collection of this kind, composed of outlawed Indian and runaway negroes a nation, and give them national attributes, is [illegible] themselves, and their union for a common object could not change the character of the constituent parts. A better or more appropriate name could not be given to them as a mass, or as individuals, than outlaws and pirates. They were so, in fact, and, whatever rights we had against any, we had against all, whether black, white or red.

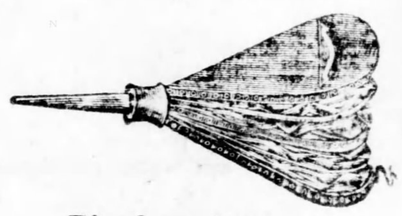
Arbuthnot was near the scene of operations, aiding and abetting, an accessary before the fact. An attempt is made to distinguish his case from Ambrister's because he was a non-combatant. But to me it seems, that the man who, as the agent, commissary, and quarter-master, directed and planned the operations of this assemblage, and directly supplied them with the means, is as much a combatant as one who bore arms in the field. Thus were these men completely identified with the Indians and negroes, and, being found in this situation by General Jackson, he practised towards them not the right of retaliation, which is punishing the innocent for the guilty, but applied to them what is admitted and conceded to be the established law of nations: To treat those with whom we are at war as they treat us. Indians put their prisoners to death, and in this war they did not spare women and children; the brains of the latter were dashed out on the sides of the boat, after the massacre of Lieut. Scott and party, and I think it can hardly be contended that we were bound to extend to these savages, to runaway slaves, or white incendiaries the humane rules of modern civilized warfare. Their execution was only the exercise of an acknowledged right in us.

In distinguishing between the moral depravity of the ignorant Indian, who, in roasting his prisoner and murdering the mother and the infant, follows the customs of his fathers, and, as he thinks, the dictates of his religion; and the white man, who, forgetting the mild customs of his nation, and deaf to the benignant dictates of the christian religion, instigates, aids, and abets the Indian and negro to the horrid butchery of innocence, I think all must agree that the one who sins against light and knowledge is infinitely more criminal. The guilt is in the heart that plots and not the hand that executes, as was most forcibly expressed by a gentleman from Virginia. Not in the musket, but in him who directs it. If —— ——, who was present and assisted at the burning of the unfortunate Col. Crawford, had been taken by our troops, and executed; if on that day, so proud and yet so fatal for Kentucky, when, after the battle of the River Raisin, there was a barbarous massacre of her captive soldiers, it had been true, as was alleged, that a British officer high in command abetted and connived at the murders, and he had been taken and executed, would his fate have been more lamented than that of the poor savage, whom they encouraged? In executing Arbuthnot and Ambrister, it is not charged against General Jackson that he has shed innocent blood. The facts were admitted; their guilt was established: one threw himself on the mercy of the court, the other rested his defence on the rules of evidence. The charge is, that the guilty have not been punished according to the forms of law, and that the constitution and laws of the country have been violated in their trial and execution. I think that neither have any bearing on the case of these men. They were found and executed out of the territorial limits of the United States, where our laws or constitution have no operation, except as between us and our own citizens, and where none other could claim their benefit and protection. If the rights of an American citizen had been violated by an American officer, he must answer to our laws for an abuse of an authority which he derived under them. These men were not our citizens, not bound by our laws; they owed us no allegiance, and were entitled to no protection. The General claimed no power to punish them under our laws.—He knew that legislation was necessarily confined to the boundary of the sovereign: that on the ocean, where each nation has concurrent jurisdiction, or in the territory of any other where it is exclusive, our laws could not give us any power over the citizens of other governments or within their boundaries. All that we could claim or exercise, in either case, is by the laws and usages of nations. Our legislation cannot extend or annul this code. We may indeed prescribe the mode in which our officers shall execute the powers which the laws of nations give us over the persons, territory, or property of others, but cannot extend our jurisdiction over either or give it in cases where those laws are silent. In advocating the resolution which requires some legislative rule on this subject, gentlemen seem to forget these principles—we have no power—we should encroach on the rights of other nations. As we cannot, therefore, give ourselves any new powers by any act of legislation, I trust gentlemen will see the bad policy and the injustice we should do ourselves by adopting any rule not to be found in national law. If we take from our officers the powers which that law gives them, we go to war on unequal terms, with our hands tied, so that we shall not be at liberty to treat our enemy as they treat us. The officers could neither retaliate nor punish for the most atrocious outrages on humanity. Innocent blood would forever flow. Indian wars would never cease. Foreign emissaries would always hang on our borders, and escape with impunity. The law of nations and of war gives the General power over his prisoners. The old practice was to put them to death; and that still exists, when the consent of the belligerents has not adopted a different rule. Civilized nations govern themselves by the laws of humanity; but our savages have not yet learned them. War, with them, has lost none of its horrors or cruelties. It surely cannot be pretended that we are bound by a rule which they do not respect; that we cannot, by retaliation or by just punishment, revenge for past or prevent future murders; or that where we take white men who have served in civilized armies and know their usages, and yet aid and instigate the most dreadful savage war, we may not treat them as we might the savages or negroes whom they command and lead on. By the laws and uniform practice of civilized nations, this power is in the commanding general. In the case of captain Asgill, the old Congress resolved that it was in every commander of a detachment. This was a strong case. He was about to be executed for the crimes of another. We have never, by any law, prohibited to a commanding officer the exercise of this power, and it therefore remains with him. The Hon. Speaker relies on our uniform usage in all our Indian wars, which is said to have been not to put an Indian prisoner to death; and insists on this usage as conclusive evidence that our officers do not possess this power. This argument, if true in fact, might lead to correct conclusions: provided the power exercised in this case by Gen. Jackson had not been one clearly vested in him by national law. There is a great difference between the assumption of a power growing merely out of usage and justifiable only on the ground of precedent, and one which has been from time immemorial a part of the code of nations. In the latter case, it is matter of discretion and policy, & not right, whether the power shall be used. I presume gentlemen would hardly think that this argument, drawn from usage, would be a safe one by which to test the powers of this government. We have had insurrections which have endangered its existence. Traitors have been tried and condemned to death, but no one has ever been executed; it has been the uniform practice to pardon. Would gentlemen now say, that the President who would sign a death warrant for the execution of a traitor would be guilty of murder or other crime? Though I may be disposed to admit, for argument sake, that in our Indian wars we had abstained from the exercise of acknowledged rights, yet I think that fatal experience must convince us that the safety of our frontiers imperiously demanded that this policy should be changed. Foreign incendiaries have for years caused our new settlements to be desolated by the sacrifice of innocence. Past impunity has emboldened to future crimes. Mercy to such miscreants is cruelty to ourselves. And, when the chance of war places in our power those who excite and direct these ravages, and not content with ordering 1000 tomahawks and 2000 scalping knives, for the murder of the helpless, must prescribe their quality and length, to make the butchery more inhuman, I trust the nation will think it is time to hang them up as an example to others, & to insure peace on our borders. In ordering their execution, General Jackson was fully authorised by national law, by humanity to our own citizens, and the orders of the War Department. "The honor of the United States," says the Secretary of War in his letter of the 16th January, 1818, "requires, that the war 'with the Seminoles should be terminated 'speedily, *and with exemplary punish-'ment for hostilities so unprovoked.*"—Exemplary punishment means to make an example of force, and the order would be otherwise disobeyed. In inflicting this exemplary punishment, he has violated no constitutional provision. It was not made to protect such men; they are no parties to it; owe it no obedience, and can claim no protection from it. The fate of war placed them in his hands; the laws of nations gave him power over their lives; and they had justly forfeited them by their crimes. The General was to decide between their punishment by that law, or their absolute impunity. They were never in our territory, our laws could not reach them; our civil courts could not try; but, on application, must discharge and leave them at liberty to foment new wars and commit new murders. He could not hesitate—he pursued the only course which the safety of our country could justify; he assumed no power; violated no rights, and punished the guilty only.

I think this nation ought not to be agitated by an enquiry whether their execution was according to the strict & technical forms of law, when the proceedings are justifiable by the only laws and usage which would apply to the case. The General had the undoubted power over them; he might execute it on his own responsibility or refer it to the opinion of a board of officers or a special court for their advice and opinion. This reference did not take away his inherent power, as the commanding officer, or make their opinion binding on him. If the court misapprehended or exceeded their powers, it could not affect his, and if, in their proceedings, they committed any other errors, it could not purge the fault of the prisoners. Many gentlemen seem to think that the General ought to have executed them on his own authority, without convening any court or giving them any trial. I think that the course which this investigation has taken clearly shews his prudence in adopting this mode of proceeding. He knew the execution would excite much feeling—that he was taking on himself a high responsibility.—To justify himself to the nation, it was necessary that the evidence should be taken under the sanction of an oath, and recorded to us, to be in authentic form, that all might judge of their guilt and the propriety of his proceedings. It was due to the prisoners that they should be confronted with the witnesses, and have an opportunity of cross examination; that they should see the letters and papers produced against them, that they were genuine; to tell their own story and make their defence. Had the General first executed these men and then taken the evidence, what would not have been said? That papers had been forged and witnesses suborned for the purpose, and that the unfortunate men had had no opportunity of defence, but had lost their lives without trial. His prudence has left no ground for reflections of this kind; he allowed them counsel, and they had a fair hearing. It is not to be credited that those who make this a ground of accusation would have withheld their strong censure if they had been put to death without a hearing. The proceedings of the court had been commented on in terms of strong reprobation. My colleague says the evidence was inconceivably slight, and the whole proceedings a mockery of justice; that the hearsay evidence of negroes and Indians, who were not legal witnesses, if present, were admitted, and legal evidence excluded. On this point, no gentleman, in this long debate, has undertaken to justify the court, and all seem to admit the correctness of these charges. Here I must repeat that the rules of law and evidence were better understood in the wilds of Florida than in this House. The evidence alluded to, was admissible, according to the strict rules of the common law, and would be received in any criminal court on a trial of life and death. I beg the committee to examine the charges. They were for exciting, stirring up, and encouraging Indians and negroes to war and murder, aiding, abetting, counselling, advising, supplying them with arms and ammunition. Though there is no formal and technical indictment, and the words combine, confederate and conspire, are not inserted, yet, it was, in substance, a charge of a treasonable and murderous conspiracy to wage war against the United States, and commit murders on our frontiers. Arbuthnot was the promoter of the Indians and negroes, the instruments to effect the objects of the confederacy. It was clearly proved, by the letters of Arbuthnot, by several witnesses, and the power of attorney produced at the trial, before any questions were put to Hambly, that Arbuthnot was not only the confederate, but the agent of all the Indians, by a special power which he accepted and acted under; that they were all acting in concert to further the objects of the confederacy, of which he and the negroes and Indians were parties. Now, there is no rule of law better established than that, where a confederacy is once proved, the acts and declarations of one confederate, in relation to the objects of the confederacy, is good evidence against another. This was a stronger case, because there was here the further relation between them of principal and agent. It is immaterial whether the confederate would be a competent witness if offered in court—he may be a convicted felon, yet, as a confederate, his declarations are evidence against his associates, on account of the connection between them. This is not a place to produce authorities, and examine from the books a rule of evidence, but I will refer gentlemen to the trials of Hardy, Tooke, &c. in which the rules of evidence, in criminal cases, were discussed by the most eminent counsel, and settled by the ablest judges in England. In those trials, it was conceded by Mr. Erskine as settled law, that the declarations of one conspirator was good evidence against another. In the trial of Jackson & Stone, for a treasonable conspiracy, the rule was extended still further. On the trial of Jackson, a paper had been proved against him; it related to the object of the conspiracy, which was proved, and that Stone was a party. The same paper was admitted in evidence against him: without further proof it was held to be sufficient that it was proved against his confederate.

(*To be continued.*)

Windy Works!!



Pittsburgh Factory,

CORNER OF SMITHFIELD AND THIRD STREETS,

WHERE ARE MADE,

Forge & Tilt-hammer,

SILVER, WHITE, BLACK AND COPPER SMITH, NAILORS AND BRAZIERS

BELLOWS,

Of a quality equal to any in the United States.

Orders from any part of the Western Country filled with despatch, and shipped per order.

Liberal discounts made to merchants and others who purchase to sell again.

J. W. TAMBLY.

April 23, 1819. 2aw1m1aw2m1antf

TWO Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from the country will have the preference.

B. Darlington,

Has just received at his *Hardware Store*, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a general assortment of

SADDLERY

Consisting of

COTTON and straining web, plated bits and stirrups, buckles and slides, tinned curbbitts and stirrups, morocco skins, seal skins and white leather. Shovels and spades, socketed shovels and steel hoes, mill, cut, whip and boat hammers saws, anvils, English blister steel, and cast steel. Also, on hand,

4000lbs. Block Tin.

All which will be sold wholesale and retail on accommodating terms.

Pittsburg January 22, 1819. tf

NOTICE.

ALL those that stand indebted to B. Darlington for a longer term than *Four Months*, will please to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of June next, otherwise their accounts will be left with proper officers for collection.

May 4.

CHEESE.

500 lbs first quality Yankee

CHEESE,

For Sale by T. C. LEE.

Pittsburgh, May 4.

The Co-partnership

FORMERLY existing between T. I. CAT and JOHN TOD, was dissolved by mutual consent, on March 11, in the year 1817.

Pittsburgh, May 4.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, May 14, 1819.

In consequence of wishing to give our readers the whole of Mr. Baldwin's Speech as quick as possible, we have excluded a number of articles from our columns this week; we hope to be able to include it in our next.

The editor of the Franklin Gazette ought to be informed by some of his city friends, that it is time, if he respects his editorial standing, to cease ringing his changes on the subject of the report of Mr. Sergeant's case. We took no part in the business when it was before the house of representatives, not because we did not conceive the purity of our administration and the honour of our state compromited by this odious transaction, but because most of those who honoured our columns with a perusal, thought as we did, and openly expressed their indignation at the affair. But if certain prints continue to exhaust their wit, such as it is, and to have their pages monopolized by a serious defence of the secretary's conduct and motives, we shall consider it our bounden duty to throw our humble mite into the opposite scale, and to present our construction of his conduct, to the public. Whatever may have been the *real* opinion of the investigating committee, the facts which *they* have embodied in their report, are sufficient to impress the whole affair with the most loathsome features, and however prejudice and party feeling may have *distorted them* to their mental perceptions, its advocates may rest assured that nothing but astonishment and disgust have been *left* in the minds and bosoms of the majority of the people.

We felt symptoms of restlessness from the first moment the investigation was spoken of; we calculated largely on the importance of the last meeting of our representatives at Harrisburgh; we tho't the opportunity of doing something great for Pennsylvania, was a glorious one; circumstances imperiously pressed upon us for action, and our neighbours were setting us the most brilliant examples: examples of enterprize and improvement in the bye, which threatened our long acknowledged superiority and prosperity with total annihilation. Our disappointment was serious then, when we first discovered the course that legislation was likely to take; but when it finally eventuated in consuming a whole session in white washing a favourite secretary for a worse than Yazoo speculation, and in passing a bank law UNCONSTITUTIONAL and ARISTOCRATICAL *in all its features*, our mortification was **consumated.** It was to be hoped, however, that the thing would have rested here; but when its fame is to be *prolonged* by the personal friends of the secretary, and when a serious defence is commenced out of doors, notwithstanding the facts acknowledged in the report, it is time for every sentinel whose profession has placed him on the watch towers of the public safety, to sound the alarm to the purity and morality of his fellow citizens. We shall therefore remain silent no longer if the infamous business be not soon buried in oblivion, and we invite all our *provincial* brother editors to join in our endeavours to place, in its true light, before the people, a transaction which we did not think would find supporters in a republic in its 36th year, instituted under the auspices of a Washington.

The State House yard in Philadelphia, is embellished by a number of very beautiful elm trees. Their shade offers a delightful defence from the rays of the summer sun, and no doubt many citizens even of Philadelphia admire their beauty without knowing or enquiring into their history. Among the papers of the late Col. George Morgan, of Morganza, a gentleman who was as distinguished for his patriotism, as he was for agricultural enthusiasm, the following letter occurs endorsed in the Colonel's own hand writing, thus,

"*Philadelphia, April* 22, 1785.

"Governor Dickinson's letter and the thanks of the Executive Council for a present of an hundred Elm Trees, I made to the state of Pennsylvania, to plant in the State House square.

Philadelphia, April, 22, 1785.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Vaughan having communicated to the council the valuable & unexpected present you have sent them of trees, and the obliging manner in which it has been made, I feel a very particular pleasure in returning the unanimous thanks of that body, for your kindness and politeness.

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate hum. servt.

JOHN DICKINSON.

GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Princeton.

The state of the market in our city calls loudly for the attention of the citizens. The article of butter, in particular, demands notice. Money has become scarce, and one-third more valuable since the war, if real property and merchandize be made the standard of valuation; our population has certainly not increased, and yet this necessary part of provision so far from undergoing a proportionate fall has rather risen in price. There can be no scarcity of the article. Let the citizens generally resist the extortion; let them act unanimously, and the price will soon be reduced to its proper value.

N.

In England, the law does not disdain to reach the most petty offences. In Norwich, in England, Susan Hunt, dairy maid, was convicted of wilfully neglecting to milk her master's cows in a proper manner. After the cows were turned out one morning, it was discovered that they had not been properly milked; they were again taken up and milked, when six pints of milk were taken from one cow. She was committed to the House of Correction for one month. A *slave* who had been convicted of a like offence in this country, would probably have been admonished to take better care for the future. He would at least have been deemed a cruel master who should have awarded confinement or stripes for an offence of that description.

Nat Int.

Extract of a letter from Gibralter, of the 2d of March 1819.

"By a letter from Tangiers, from Mr. Simpson, he says—"We have a fair prospect of recovering three of Riley's seamen; certainty will, I hope, be known by the return of the packet.

"My letters from Cadiz, inform me of the arrival there of Mr. S. Robinson, a few days ago, in a public vessel from Havanna. I suppose he will be sent into banishment, like Conkling and others, to the Island on the coast of Barbary.

"I hear frequently from Conkling & his fellow sufferers.—They were all well a fortnight ago, but had been put in chains again, in consequence of the escape of a French prisoner. It was expected, however, that they would be released the next day. I am not without hopes of soon seeing them released from captivity.

Mess.

Propagation of Fish.—The inhabitants of several towns in Vermont, have planned a grand fishing voyage for the purpose of transplanting fish from the waters of Lake Champlain, into other small lakes and streams where they have not before existed. They announce that it is satisfactorily ascertained that fish in abundance may be so propagated.

The *Aurora Borealis*, (Northern Lights) lately seen at Boston, have been remarkably brilliant for several nights.

Great haul of Herrings, taken on the Maryland shore, near Washington. There were 150,000 Herrings caught yesterday at Addison's landing, in one haul; and 135,000 at Kirby's landing. Very few shad have been taken for some days past.

THE VELOCIPEDE.

The Boston Intelligencer remarks, that these vehicles are all "*the go*" in England. The following is a description of them taken from one of our London papers:

The new machine, consisting of two wheels, one before the other, connected by a perch, on which the pedestrian rests the weight of his body, while with his feet he urges the machine forward, on the principle of skating, is already in very general use. "The road from Ipswich to Whitton," says the Bury paper, "is travelled every evening by several pedestrian hobby horses; no less than 6 are seen at a time, and the distance, which is three miles, is performed in fifteen minutes. A military gentleman has made a bet to go to London by the side of the coach."

The crowded state of the metropolis, does not admit of this novel mode of exercise, and it has been put down by the magistrates of Police, but it contributes to the amusement of the passengers in the streets, in the shape of caricatures in the print shops. In one of these, a certain Royal Duke is exhibited on his Velocipede, with the following inscription on his back, "10,000*l.* a year" and above, "cheap travelling to Windsor on my father's business."

COMMERCE OF BERMUDA.

A letter from Bermuda, of April 7, states, "that American productions at that port, were low; but that the circumstance, in a great measure, arose from the want of British vessels to carry it off; which would be remedied, the moment it was generally known, that good freights could be obtained; and that there was a prospect that much business would be done, between the W. Indies and the United States, through Bermuda."

From the New-England Galaxy.

ORIGINAL NEW-ENGLAND ANECDOTE.

Riches may be entailed, and nobility may become hereditary. Wit and wisdom can never be made their looms.—There are few names more respectable among the patriarchs of Massachusetts, than Governor Dudley and Judge Sewall, yet the former had a daughter who could scarce keep out of the fire and water, & the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentlemen intermarried their wiseacres. In due time after the marriage, Judge Sewall then sitting at the council board in Boston, received a letter, informing him that his daughter-in-law was delivered of a fine son, he communicated the billot to the Governor, who after perusing it, observed, with an air of arch severity, "brother Sewall, I am thinking how we shall contrive to prevent this grandson of ours from being as great a fool as his father. "I believe (retorted Judge Sewall) I believe brother Dudley we must not let him suck his mother."

From a late London Paper.

Extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, dated January 9, 1819.

"To those who have seen the African slaves in the holds of slave ships, & now witness the change effected by the blessings of freedom, the contrast is truly striking, a great majority of the adults industriously supporting themselves, and embracing with activity the precepts of Christianity; the children, owing to our excellent governor's incessant and paternal exertions, placed at the school in the several villages. Indeed, to witness the astonishing degree of intelligence evinced by many of them at the general examination, and the affecting manner in which they sing 'God save the King,' must make every heart beat high in the idea, that to the benevolence of his country alone can be attributed all the good that has been done, & must doubly interest every feeling mind to persevere in the grand object of our hopes, that of ridding this coast of these vile traffickers in the blood of our fellow creatures."

Sultan Katte Ghery, Grim Ghery.—The wild and romantic country of Caucasus, so interesting to the naturalist and to the historian, has been hitherto almost unexplored. The savage and rude manners of its inhabitants, the jealousies and feuds of its chiefs, and the almost impassable state of its mountains and valleys, have appalled the most adventurous travellers. Even the latest scientific expedition, undertaken with a view of examining that country, under Professors Parrot and Engelhardt, could not venture much out of the beaten track. It is evident, that without the assistance and support of the chieftain of the country, Caucasus must be considered as inaccessible. Philosophers, therefore, will rejoice to learn that a native prince, the Sultan Katte Ghery, who is related to the present possessor of the Ottoman throne, is likely to open this country to the curiosity and enterprise of civilized Europe. This sensible, well informed, and enterprising chief, is at present one of the many strangers from the remotest corners of the earth, now enjoying the benefit of the public lectures in the Edinburgh University. He is anxious to carry with him to the wilds of Caucasus that species of information which will tend to civilize his rude subjects; and we understand it to be his intention to make these subordinate to the grand plan he has formed, of introducing into his native land the light of christianity.

London paper.

From a London Paper.

Remarkable instance of the mildness of the weather.

Several *leaves* in an old maid's prayer book have just *sprouted forth anew*—being part of the *matrimonial service.*

A spinister of the name of *Snow* recently left town, *en boin point*, to make a visit in Bedfordshire. A *Snow drop* has been since seen in that county.

A lately wedded beau, somewhat *post meridian*, has just discovered that he is likely to have a more *early* son and heir than he could have reasonably expected, owing to the very *advanced state of*—his lady.

ANECDOTE OF MOZART.

His charity was asked one day, in the streets of Vienna, by a person who had known better days; and, as the great musician knew better how to heap up *silver sounds* than *silver coin*, he felt his pockets for the poor fellow, in vain. Uneasy at his want of money at such a moment, a thought suddenly struck him, and he asked the man to wait while he went into a tavern, where, calling for pen and ink, he sat down and composed a minuet on the spot; then, folding up the paper, he returned, and, giving it to his petitioner, told him to carry it to a music publisher in the city, who would give him something when he saw the contents.—He did so accordingly, and received we think (for we repeat the story from memory,) five double ducats. The circumstance deserves to be recorded, and the minuet itself is worthy of the occasion. It exhibits a singular mixture of science (which Mozart, perhaps took a just pride in exhibiting at such a sudden call) with that exquisite natural beauty which is so apparent throughout his works. It teaches us this practical lesson—that there are few, if any, who want the *power* of doing good in some way or other if they are possessed of the desire.

Members belonging to the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, desirous of engaging a Minister, are requested to meet at the Episcopal Church *To-morrow Morning* at 10 o'clock. Friday, 14th May, 1819

Stop the Theives!!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

TWO scoundrels, calling themselves HUGH M'CLAFFERTY and DAVID MILLS, came a few days ago to Shade Furnace, and on Saturday evening or Sunday morning last, absconded after having robbed a cabbin in the woods, of the following articles, viz. Three pair of Blankets, two or three Axes stamped with the initials of the makers name, I. H. two new fur Hats, a new waist coat, a new pair of shoes, and many other articles, amounting in value to about fifty dollars. M'Clafferty is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has red curly hair, and is freckled, very forward in his manner—had on a dark coloured coat, an oil-cloth on his hat, and carries a rifle for the purpose, it is supposed either to prevent being taken, or commit depredations on the road. Mills is of small stature, has dark hair, black eyes, a very sheepish, downcast look, a stoop in his shoulders, and had on a bottle-green coat.

It is believed their parents live in Butler, Butler county, Pa. They stated that they came last from Harmony Furnace. It is very probable that they may offer themselves for work at the neighbouring Iron Works.

The above reward or twenty dollars for either, will be paid for their apprehension and commitment to jail, or delivery to the subscriber.

ANTHONY EARL, Manager.

Shade Furace, May 5.——M14cBG4

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED a steady workman, to forge light work. Enquire of

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,
Market street.

Pittsburgh May 14.

A Legacy.

PETER KING, who left this county some years ago, for the Western country, is hereby notified that a sum of money has been devised to him to by his grandfather, PETER PALMER, which sum is now ready and will be paid to him on demand.

CHRISTIAN MIDDLEKAUFF,
Executor of Peter Palmer, deceased

Washington County (Md.) May 3.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing btween WILLIAM CHESNUT & Co. in Pittsburgh, and JAMES C. THOMPSON & Co. in Philadelphia, was dissolved on the first of April by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to William Chesnut, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and all having demands will please present them for settlement.

William Chesnut,
James C. Thompson.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that having purchased the remaining stock of the above firm, and also made arrangements to receive a constant supply of GOODS from Philadelphia and Baltimore, he will be happy to supply them on accommodating terms.

WM. CHESNUT.

Pittsburgh, May 14.

Lost,

ON Tuesday evening the 11th inst. a new, green, silk UMBRELLA. The plate on the handle bears the letters J. P. G. and the owner's name is written on the margin of the silk. The finder will please leave it at the Gazette Office.

May 14.

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Wednesday evening last, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable sum of Money, and a number of valuable papers which can be of no use to any person but the subscriber. The pocket book was lost near the box-ticket office of the Circus. The person finding it will please return the pocket book with its contents, to the subscriber at Mr. John Davis's, City Hotel, and receive the above reward, and no questions asked; if the finder should not feel disposed to return it in the way above suggested, he will confer a particular favour by throwing the pocket book with the papers and part of the money, into Mr. Davis's back yard.

JAMES HALL, Engineer
of the Constitution Steam Boat lately from New-Orleans.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1819.

BACON.

About 7000lbs. excellent quality—also, a quantity of

Calf Skins & Skirting Leather,

For Sale, by C. LATSHAW & LEECH.

Pittsburgh, 13th May, 1819. 3t

New Publications.

R. Patterson and Lambdin,

Have just received the following NEW BOOKS.

Vindiciæ Hibernicæ or *Ireland Vindicated*—by Mathew Carey.

Recollections of Curran and some of his Cotemporaries—by C. Phillips, Esq.

Florence Macarthy—an Irish Tale—by Lady Morgan.

Llewellen, or *The Vale of Phlinlemmon*, a Novel.

American edition of Brown's Body of Divinity.

R. P. & L. have just published,

Dellon's Inquisition at Goa,

May 11, 1819.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on the morning of Sunday last, an indented apprentice to the Shaving and Hair-dressing business, named JOSEPH MURRAY, about 18 years of age, slender made, fair complexion, very fond of dress, small of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said runaway, as I am determined to enforce the law rigourously against such as do. The above reward, but no charges or thanks will be given for his apprehension.

WM. SANDS.

Pittsburgh, May 7.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Samuel January, Sen. & Co.* has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to the said firm will please make payment to Samuel A. January, who is authorised to settle the business, and those having claims against said firm will please call on him for payment.

Samuel January, Sen.
Samuel A. January,
Peter T. January,
Andrew M. January.

Maysville, April 17, 1819. M116m

Storage and Commission Business.

Matthias Winans & Andrew M. January

HAVING entered into partnership to transact the above business, under the firm of

WINANS & JANUARY,

as successors to the late firm of Samuel January, Sen. & Co. They hope from their knowledge of said business, and by care and strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

They have on hand and for sale, a large quantity of

BAR & NAIL IRON—assorted.
Castings—assorted,
Cut Nails—assorted sizes,
Wrought ditto ditto
Iron Wire Sieves, & Riddles, different Nos.
Iron Wire Screens, ditto ditto
White Lead in Oil,
Prime Glazed Rifle Powder,
A large quantity of Copperas,

Groceries & Liquors, etc.

ALSO,

A great variety of Books and Stationary, etc.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or on reasonable credits.

Maysville, April 17, 1819.——M116m

Extracts

From the Act incorporating

"THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA."

"THE first TRUSTEES of the said University shall be composed of the following persons—viz.

James Ross, George Stevenson, Francis Herron, Joseph Stockton, Robert Bruce, John Black, John Scull, John M. Snowden, William Wilkins, George Evans, Morgan Neville, Henry Baldwin, George Poe, Jr. Walter Forward, John Darragh, Samuel Roberts, Ebenezer Denny, Peter Mowry, William Robinson, Jr. John M'Pherrin, John Gilmore, John Young, James Postlethwait, John Reed, Robert Moore, and James Allison.

"The said Trustees shall meet at the Town of Allegheny on the third Monday (17th) of May next, for the purpose of concerting such measures as they may deem correct in consequence of this act, with power to adjourn &c."

15 Miles of Turnpike FOR SALE.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Board, NOTICE is hereby given, that 5 miles of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road, will be offered for sale at public vendue, on the first day of June, ensuing, at the house of John Porter in Salem township—commencing at the town of New Alexandria, and running 5 miles westwardly. Also, on Wednesday the 2d, will be sold another 5 miles at the Brick Tavern, in Murrysville—lying east and west of said place; and on Thursday the 3d, will be sold at the house of Charles Johnston, in Pitt township, another section of 5 miles—commencing about one mile east of Wilkinsburgh, and running 5 miles eastwardly. Any inclined to become an undertaker on any part of said road, may call on Robert Raney, James Murry and Charles Johnston, who reside on the different sections and will shew the ground.

JEREMIAH MURRY, Pres't.

April 16.

WHIP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having established a WHIP MANUFACTORY in this city, inform merchants and the public generally, that they have and intend keeping on hand, a handsome assortment of

Coach, Gig, Riding and Switch WHIPS,

Of the best quality, and at as fair prices as they can be obtained in any city in the Union.

Merchants particularly will find it to their advantage so purchase of them, as they will not only save the carriage, but the heavy discounts they are subjected to in the Atlantic cities.

They have constituted Messrs. Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles, their agents—at whose Warehouse or at the Manufactory, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, orders will be received and promptly executed.

H. LOVE & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 19.——3 n1m2aw2m1aw

☞ WHIPS repaired with neatness & despatch

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1819.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ARMSTRONG & EWING, will settle their accounts with Mr. John M'Clean, who is hereby duly authorised by me for that purpose. All debts unpaid the first of June, shall be put in suit, is no longer indulgence can be given.

JAMES W. ARMSTRONG.

May 11.

Monongahela Bridge.

IN conformity to the Act for Incorporating a Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, an Election will be held at the house of J. B. Oliver, on the first Monday in June next, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. for electing a President, Twelve Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk for said Company.

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1819.

Dupont's Brandywine
POWDER

JUST RECEIVED, 230 KEGS CONSISTING OF

OP, FFg, FFr, FFFr FFFg,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER
For Sale, on low terms by
BOSLER, & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf.

JOHN RENO,

Front, between Market and Wood Steeets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

Wines: OLD MADEIRA, Sicily, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Old Whiskey, Country Gin,

Best green coffee in bags and barrels,
Young hyson Tea,
Sugars: Loaf, Lump, New-Orleans,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon,
Mustard, Starch, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Rosin, Chalk,
Raisins in boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds,
Shaving Soap,
Best Spanish and Country Segars,
Paper: Sup. Royal, No. 5, Royal, 5, Cap, 2 & 3, Post, Large and small wrapping,
8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Window Glass,

Kentucky Tobacco,

Dupont's best Brandywine POWDER.

All of which are offered on liberal terms.

☞ Good HOGS LARD, in kegs, and other Produce taken in exchange for the above..

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1818. tf

THE

GOOD INTENT

INN,

Lately occupied by Mrs. Morrow, at the Sign of the Green Tree, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Furnished for the accomodation of TRAVELLERS and others.

The subscriber, from his GOOD INTENT and the probity and attention of his servants, hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1819.

☞ The Stage Office of the Juniata route is kept at the above Inn.

*** A good, dry CELLAR, 45 feet on Fourth street by 20 back, to rent—Enquire as above.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring supply of fresh GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, and some fine FLOWERING BULBS, He has also, ASPARAGUS PLANTS, from one to three years old, and a few hundred Grafted Apple and Cherry TREES, of the best sort.

N. RICHARDSON,
4th between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

Henry Doane,

CORNER OF WOOD & FRONT STREET,

HAS FOR SALE.

Ironmongery & Hardware ;

Mouse-Hole Anvils, Vices, Straw-Knives, Shovels & Spades, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, Drawing-Knives, Augurs, Gridirons, Frying-pans, Copper and Iron Tea-kettles, Adzes, Socket-shovels, Cast Steel—American and English Blister & Crowley Steel.

Groceries, etc.

Boxes fresh Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Kegs Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Allum, Smoking Tobacco, Copperas, Indigo, ground Redwood, Spanish Brown, Chalk, Red-Lead, also boxes Rosin Soap and Shaving Soap.

Liquors,

Old L. P. Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks—Cogniac Brandy, Barrels of Cordial and old Whiskey

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Manufactured Tobacco—Gun-Powder—Lead—Queensware, Hollow Glass ware, in boxes, assorted ; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Entry Matts, Cut and Wrought Nails, Castings and Juniata BAR IRON.

ALSO

Barrels Rosin,
50 Barrels Rectified and Common Lake SALT,
12 Ditto Fourth Proof Antigua RUM,
50 Boxes Geneva and Bridgeport Window Glass,
A few Pieces Coarse CLOTHS.

Commission Business

transacted and Goods received and forwarded

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819. 3m

Brigade Orders.

THE enrolled citizens composing the First Brigade, 15th Division, Pennsylvania Militia will be mustered for inspection at such places as the commandants of their respective regiments or battalions may direct, in the following order, viz:

The Regiment commanded by Col. James M. Riddle—will parade on Monday the tenth of May next.

87th Regt. Col. Anderson—First Battalion on Tuesday the 11th. 2d. Battalion on Wednesday the 12th.

61st Regt. Col. Logan—First Battalion, on Thursday the 13th. 2d Battalion, on Friday the 14th.

28th Regt. Col Ross—Second Battalion on Monday the 17th. First Battalion on Tuesday the 18th.

WM. JOHNSON, Brig. Insp.

N. B. The commandants of companies may receive blanks for class rolls of William M'Candless, merchant, Pittsburgh, or at the Brigade Inspector's office.

April 10.

The Copartnership

THERETOFORE existing at Pittsburgh, [Pa.] under the title of "The Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscriber, Ithamar Whiting, continues the agent of the Factory for the purpose of adjusting all their concerns, collecting and paying the debts, and renewing notes and contracts in the name of the company.

R. WHITING, for himself
& WM. STACKPOLE.
ITHIMAR WHITING.

Louisville, March 31, 1819.——Ap13

Joseph Armorer

Has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES,

which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms, at his store in the, Diamond. He at the same time tenders his sincere thanks for past favors and earnestly hopes for a continuance.

Pittsburgh, April 13.

N. B. *A good assortment of English & French THREAD LACE & EDGINGS,*

LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.

Black Lace Veils and Squares 6-4 & 7-4

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber a red and white spotted COW, about 4 or 5 years old—has a white mark, nearly of the figure of a heart in her forehead.

Any person giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

MARY BEDFORD.

April 13.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A NUMBER of the Mechanicks and Manufacturers of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, anxious to promote and invigorate that spirit of domestic industry which is so essential to the prosperity of the western country, having entered into an association under the above denomination, inform the public that they have opened a large and convenient Brick Warehouse in Wood Street, between Front and Second Streets, for the reception and sale of the different articles which they manufacture, together with such articles of domestick produce and manufacture as may be deposited for sale, or consigned to their care ; and have appointed George Cochran their Chief Clerk or Agent, to whom all orders and communications on the mercantile business of the association, will in future be addressed. They intend to receive, forward and dispose of all goods entrusted to their care, (especially articles of domestick produce and manufacture) on the most reasonable terms, and hope to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour them with their custom and patronage. From the variety and extent of domestic produce and manufactures which may be collected and offered for sale at their Warehouse, with punctuality in paying over the proceeds, and attention to business, a beneficial result is anticipated, as well to the vender as the purchaser.

All orders enclosing the cash for articles manufactured by the members of the association, or sold in their Warehouse, will be promptly and faithfully executed, at the lowest wholesale prices, without any charge for commission, and western current notes taken in payment.

It is also intended to exchange manufactured articles for country produce and raw materials, such as Iron, Lead, Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Salt, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs-lard, Butter, Cheese, Flaxseed Oil, Hogs Bristles, Linen, Yarn, Rags.

Annexed is a list of articles now offered for Sale.

GEORGE SUTTON,
President of the Association.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1819. 6t

Axes, adzes and augers	Nails, an assortment
Balances patent	Patent Ploughs and Mould Boards
Bellows, smith	Planes
Brushes, an assort't	Paper, No. 1, 2, 3, &c.
Buttons, bridle bitts & bridles	Plated Bridle Bitts, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Mounting, &c.
Blank books,	Shot
Biscuit and crackers	Saddles, Men and Women's
Castings	Scale Beams
Copper stills, counter weights	Steelyards
Castor frames and crewets	Sawmill Irons
Chairs & cabinet ware, a variety	Soap
Cutlery, a variety,	Shovel and Tongs
Clothes ready made	Tobacco
Domestic cloth & cord	Tin Ware
Casinet and shawls	Tea Kettles, copper and iron
Drawing chains	Tacks and Sprigs,
Edge tools, a variety	Clouts and Sparables,
Furniture mounting	Whips, Coach, Gig, and Riding, an assortment, at Philadelphia prices
Grindstones	Whiskey, rectified and common
Glass, window, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 11 by 16	Woffle Irons
Gun barrels assorted	Wire Work;
Hackles, hatchets and hoes	
Hammers	
Hats, an assortment	
Iron, bar and rolled	

With a variety of articles manufactured in Pittsburgh, not enumerated above.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

hey have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,
NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,
BAR LEAD,
30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,
ALSO
20 bbls. prime Country Sugar
30 barrels best quality
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

FROM solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should you think me worthy of the trust, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to fill the office with fidelity, to the best of my abilities.

I am, gentlemen, your ob'dt. serv't.
JAMES CROSSAN.

March 12, 1819.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

LEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

☞ IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

n a plain and natural order ; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

TYPE—For Sale.

ONE FOUNT	AMERICAN CANNON—New.
ONE Ditto	SEVEN LINES PICA—Ditto
ONE Ditto	FIVE LINES PICA, Almost new
ONE Ditto	DOUBLE ENGLISH—Ditto

Together with an elegant CUT of a HORSE, COMPOSING STICKS, &c. The above will be sold very low. Apply at the Office of the Gazette.

March 2, 1819.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

250 bbls. best quality rectified
LAKE SALT

200 BARRELS CONEMAUGH DITTO,

A large quantity of the best quality

COUNTRY LINNEN, BAGS & BAGGING,

Also, about 6 Tons assorted

Juniata Bar Iron,

12 Tons assorted CASTINGS,
8 Tons PIG METAL.

They will receive in payment for Castings,

WOOSTER,
CLEAVELAND,
CANTON,
SMITHFIELD, &
NEW-SALEM

Paper, if offered before the 1st March next.

February 2, 1819.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 kegs first quality Manufac. Tobacco,
30 Tons assorted Castings,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Plough Plates,
20 Bushels Hickory Nuts,
Rosin Soap,

56 bbls. rectified Lake Salt,

Axes, Nails, Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819.

To Manufacturers.

WILL be sold at public vendue on Wednesday the 29th of April, at the Lower Falls of Big Beaver—

Wool Carding Machines,

Spinning Machines, Broad Looms, Shuttles and Harness—one Shearing Machine for Broad Cloth, and one for Narrow Cloth, and a variety of articles in the manufacturing line —Also

Household Furniture.

A reasonable credit will be given.

April 23.

Thomas Perkins,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership, JACOB CARTER.—The business will in future, be conducted under the firm of

Perkins & Carter,

who have on hand, and intend keeping at their Silver-smith and Watch maker's shop

In Market, between Front and Second streets, PITTSBURGH

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Work,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks

Gold, Silver & Composition WATCHES,

With a general assortmen. of Watch-makers Tools and Materials,

which they will warrant, and sell low for Cash or approved paper.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

February 2, 18

The shop lately kept by Jacob Carter, in Liberty street, next door to the corder of St. Clair street is removed. Watches, &c. left with him may be had at their shop in Market street.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Literature Lottery, No. 1,

WILL commence drawing on the 24th May, and finsih on the 30th May, 1819. The whole to be drawn in SIX DAYS, only.

SCHEME.

ONE PRIZE OF

$30,000

2 Prizes of	$ 10,000	is	$ 20,000
5 Prizes of	5,000	is	25,000
30 Prizes of	1,000	is	30,000
15 Prizes of	500	is	7,500
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
32 Prizes of	100	is	3,200
3252 Prizes of	25	is	81,000

3352 Prizes.
6648 Blanks.

The Prizes only, will be drawn.

ALL FLOATING—NO STATIONARY PRIZES.

Whole Tickets $22—Shares in proportion.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Corner of Third and Wood streets,

PITTSBURGH.

April 2.

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber intending to go to Europe, is disposed to sell his undivided half of the

HENDERSON STEAM MILL,

the other half of which is owned by James Berthoud and Son, of Shippingsport, Kentucky—The Mill is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, in the town of Hendersonville, Ken.—has two pair of French Burrs and one pair of Laurel Hill stones, and runs two Saws, has been in operation for two years—the Engine is on the condensing principle, and with the improvements that are now making to it, it will be one of the best in the Union—a wharf of one hundred and twenty feet in length has just been completed, which adds much to the convenience and solidity of the mill. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to examine the property, the local advantages of which (its situation being in a very flourishing and rich country, and commanding an uninterupted navigation for its produce at all seasons of the year) are evident to all.

ALSO

Several Lots are offered for sale situate in the very best part of the town.

Those disposed to obtain more particular information on this subject, will please apply to the subscriber on the premises or to James Berthoud and Son, at Shippingsport, Ken

JOHN B. AUBIDON.

Henderson, Ky. April 1, 1819.——M15

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100 Lots in the town of Murrysville,

WILL be offered for sale by public vendue, on *Monday the 31st of May next*, situate on the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road, 17 miles east of Pittsburgh, 14 west from New-Alexandria, and 12 from Greensburgh. The site is handsome, being situate in the forks of Turtle Creek, in the centre of a thriving, fine settlement. A number of the Lots will have one or other of the streams running in their rear.—There are at present a Grist mill and Saw mill, and the proprietors have in great forwardness, a Fulling mill, an Oil mill, and a Carding machine, all within less than 100 yards of the town. There are four other excellent seats for water works belonging to the proprietors, none of which exceed 100 rods from the town, well calculated for a paper mill, a scythe and sickle mill, a saw mill, tilt-hammer, &c. It is the sincere wish of the proprietors not only to benefit themselves by the institution, but also to be serviceable to all honest, sober, industrious mechanics or artizans, who may be inclined to settle in said town : they are therefore determined to give every encouragement in their power to all such persons as will go on to build shortly on their respective Lots. The Lots will be 60 feet front, and 120 feet back ; & every In-Lot, may be furnished with an Out-Lot of reasonable extent, and on moderate terms.—Clay for brick—stone—timber, and every other material necessary for building, is convenient and plenty. There is a remarkably nice seat for a tan-yard, including a never failing spring, in the town. In fine, it is generally considered the most beautiful and convenient seat for a village in the western country. The terms will be more fully made known by the proprietors, on the day of sale. The proprietors wil make a good and legal title to purchasers.

JER'H. MURRY.
JAMES MURRY.

May 4, 1819.

$100 Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing a Negro Man, named

ABEL,

who eloped from the subscriber, on the first day of May, between the towns of Brownsville and Pittsburgh, about 10 miles above the latter. It is presumed he will proceed to Brownsville or Pittsburgh. He is near 6 feet high—very black, has thick lips, and is rather spare made than otherwise—he is about 23 years of age—had on when he went off a dark coloured big coat. The person apprehending said negro will forward the information of his being taken, as soon as practicable to the subscriber living in Henderson, Ken. If the negro be apprehended before the first of July next, the apprehender will write as speedily as possible to Samuel G. Hencock, Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia, who will pay the above reward and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM HENCOCK.

May 1.

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40 Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the prison of this county, by the aid of fire, on the night of Friday the 23d inst. a convict, whose real name, I believe is

JOSEPH THOMPSON,

but who was tried and convicted under the fictitious name of JOSEPH DONELLY.

He is an Irishman, about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a very fair complexion, and has a narrow eschar running obliquely across the upper part of his nose. His clothing was, when he went away, a drab great coat, almost worn out, an old castor hat, a pair of coarse shoes, a new pair of chambry cotton pantaloons, and vest of the same. The above runaway is a strait, good looking, stout made fellow, but a noted scoundrel, and would make use of the most dangerous means to escape the punishment of guilt.

The above reward will be paid for securing the above convict in any jail, and giving me information thereof.

DAVID HORNER, JAILOR.

Gettysburg, Pa. April 27.

Machine Cards.

The subscribers have lately received an assortment of

MACHINE CARDS,

(warranted of the best quality) from the manufactory of ISAAC SOUTHGATE, Leicester, Mass. which they are enabled to dispose of at the wholesale prices of the eastward, with the addition of carriage only.

BOSLER & Co.

Pittsburgh, April 27, 1819. 1a3m

☞ The Cards are assorted so as to enable persons not desiring a full sett, to get any particular kind they may want.

Glaser & Camman,

Front, between Market and Wood streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

ROLLED IRON,
BOILER Ditto
CUT NAILS,

Conemaugh SALT,

Whiskey, Cider, & Kentucky Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 8.

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank on Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.—Among which are

Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Saws,
Round Iron, Spikes, nails, steel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tar, mackerel, shad, herrings and rosin by the barrel.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819.—3t

PATENT GAS FIRE,

FOR STEAM BOAT.

A CONCENTRATED FUEL for Steam-Boats has been invented, consisting of Tar or other carbonaceous substance, commingled with Steam,

The apparatus is simple ; the management easy and safe. It is a great auxiliary to a wood or coal fire, which it both enlivens, encreases and saves—for it seems to combine so rapidly with the oxygen of the air, as to prevent the wood from wasting or consuming so fast as usual, the blaze, notwithstanding, being very active and intense.

The apparatus consists of a double vessel of copper or iron, cylindrical, lying on its side, upon or rather between the boilers, if there are 2.

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits, Oil, or other combustible fluid, being put into the inner one, steam is allowed to flow from the boiler through a pipe and cock into the space between and thro' a few holes on the upper side of the inner one to press on the surface of the tar, which being heated by the surrounding steam, is at pleasure driven out through a small pipe (having a stop cock) meeting and uniting with another pipe leading out steam from the space between—the continuation of the pipe then leads to the fire or flue. The longer this pipe (if kept hot) the better. It need not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

In its way the tar is extremely attenuated and mingling with the steam. Some chemists are of opinion that by the attraction of its carbon, it decomposes the steam into the constituents of water, oxygen and hydrogen, and combines with them to form the highly inflamable Gasses, carbonic-acid and carburetted hydrogen, or if not thus formed in the pipe, they are produced at or near its orifice, which need not be more than the tenth of an inch diameter for a boiler of considerable size.

The only art in management, is to graduate the flow of the tar and steam to such proportion as that neither shall appear to predominate, and in taking care that the fluid be previously steamed so as not to obstruct the pipe by any extraneous particles. This will easily be done by placing a seive over the reservoir, from which a pipe (having a stop cock) leads into one end of the tar vessel. There is of course a safety valve and a stop cock to draw the condensed steam from between the two vessels, formed there at the beginning of the operation, while the tar was at a low temperature. Its position on the boilers will, however soon heat it. Tar boils only at a much higher temperature than water—there is therefore no danger from it.

The advantages of this kind of fuel will be very great in long passages. No steam boat or vessel can navigate the Ocean without it ; and it will be found economical and convenient in every situation.

Being of recent origin, it has not been put in practice in many instances, but in several, under my own observation, and witnessed by many persons, its effects are admirable.

This advertisement is intended to offer its use gratis to a few boats, whose proprietors shall first obtain a licence. The price of this improvement afterwards will be several thousand dollars per boat, which it will be found economical in most situations to pay. The patent right for local use will be for sale after its value shall be further tested.

Licences to use this invention will be granted by

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Assignee of the patent of Samuel Morey.

Boston, February 19, 1819.

Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 3d Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's office next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.

S DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1819.——tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and collect agencies in Harrisburgh ; and those who entrust me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit :

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Lawrence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—it being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Fitt township, on the turnpike road three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf